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The World Struggle Over Arms: Franco-German Rivalry Is still One of the Chief Issues

By SHEPARD STONE

Behind the curtain of the Disarmament Conference on the stage in Geneva there will proceed a clash of national interests and jealousies. If the European nations were good neighbors the problem of disarmament could be readily solved. But the countries on the Continent are divided in their aims and ambitions, and their consequent antagonisms have led to the chaos which the conference will face.

The German problem will be uppermost in the minds of those gathered in Geneva. Ever since the end of the World War, Germany has been a nation with a grievance. For many years during the era of Dr. Stresemann and Dr. Bruening the people of the Reich worked carefully and methodically to regain their lost position of power on the Continent. With the advent of Hitler that grievance was transformed into a flaming national passion. From Koenigsberg to Constance, from Berlin to Munich, millions of the faithful are dreaming of German greatness.

Germany is rearming. From the ages of 6 to 60 Germans are learning to march, drill, manoeuvre. In the schools and universities the youth of the nation is being taught to live and die for the glory of the Fatherland.

Reich Military Budget

When Hitler, with dramatic suddenness, announced the withdrawal of the Third Reich from the League and the Disarmament Conference last October the die was cast. The military budget of the Reich for the fiscal year 1934-35 revealed an appropriation of \$357,600,000 for the army and navy—an increase of \$89,000,000 over the previous year—and the Air Ministry was granted \$83,000,000, compared with \$28,000,000 in 1933-34. For the first time there was a provision of \$100,000,000 for the Storm Troopers and the Labor Service Army.

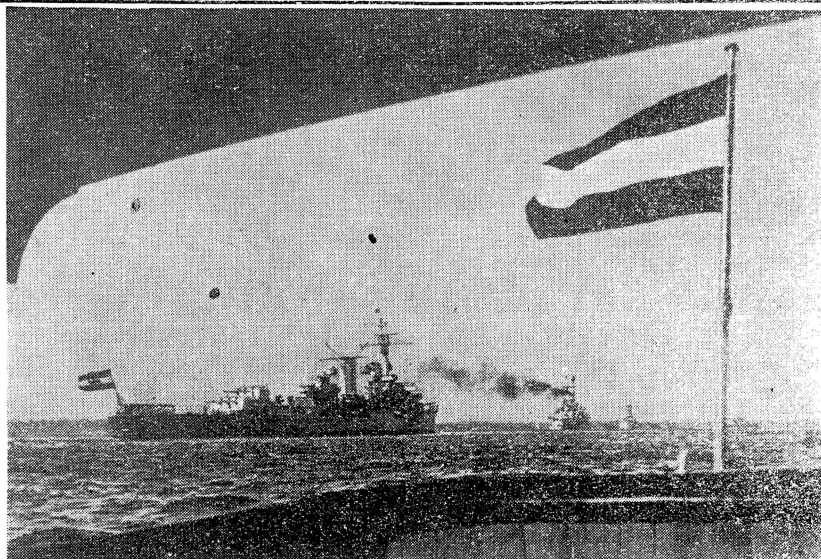
German steel, munitions and chemical factories are working at capacity. Although the nation is forbidden by treaty to possess military aircraft, planes are being constructed or obtained in foreign countries. In the meantime 100,000 soldiers of the Reichswehr, the German professional army, are receiving instruction which will permit them to act as officers of the 2,500,000 Nazi Storm

Troopers should the occasion arise.

Attitude of France

Across the Rhine, France has been watching these developments with fear and alarm. All parts of the French military machine have been modernized and

choslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia are firm in their desire to preserve the present system. The Little Entente is armed, ready at a moment's notice to defend its own interests. Poland, too, despite the non-aggression pact which it signed with Germany, is maintaining a huge military establishment for any emergency. And Russia, fearing Japanese and German intentions on its territory, is gravitating quickly to the side of France. The Soviet Union is building up a powerful military and aviation force to protect itself against interference with the experiment which it has started.



The German Fleet at Kiel, ready for the two days' exercises: the occasion on which Herr Hitler spoke of the German navy as the visible symbol of the German sense of honour and of German prestige.

polished. Along the German border a mighty system of subterranean fortifications has been built to protect the country from another invasion. A large air program has been adopted.

But France does not want war; she has no ambitions of territorial expansion. She is in the midst of a severe economic crisis which is shaking the foundations of her governmental structure. But she will not disarm without effective guarantees from Great Britain, for she fears her eastern neighbor, and her national government, under Doumergue, is determined to preserve French military superiority over Germany. By mobilizing the nations of Europe in favor of the present status quo, France is attempting to avert another holocaust on the Continent.

The great majority of Europe's nations sympathize with the French cause. Cze-

Anxieties in Britain

Even Great Britain has been recently startled into action. Visions of a great German air force recall the anxieties aroused by the German fleet in pre-war days. On May 18 Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, told Parliament that the Cabinet was planning an adequate air defense for the country. He said that people must be kept informed of the dangers so that if "war came they would know it was a just war," and he added: "We must be ready for war, otherwise we will be dishonest trustees of this nation."

And in Italy, where Il Duce's speeches swing between pacifism and militarism, the King announced on April 28: "The best guarantee of peace lies in the efficiency of our armed forces. It will be

the duty of the Italian Government to increase and perfect this efficiency."

From the lovely vantage point of Lake Geneva, then, the delegates at the Disarmament Conference will see a Continent flooded with armaments and munitions. And representatives of private manufacturers of arms, who also always attend disarmament conferences, will view the picture with equanimity. Though the British Government may fear a German air fleet it does not interfere with British manufacturers who sell motors and airplanes to Nazi agents. American armament manufacturers are also exporting to the German market. The munitions makers throughout the world are enjoying a period of prosperity and it is more than likely that they will make no contribution to a settlement of the problems which face the conference.

The Central Problem

The centre of the crisis is still the eternal Franco-German antagonism. Since 843 A. D., when the Treaty of Verdun was signed, the European Continent has seemed to be too small for the friendly existence of these two great powers. Germany today is striving to regain her place in the sun at the cost of France. And France is determined to maintain her present position.

The German-French rivalry extends to all European fronts. A German-Austrian Anschluss would make the Third Reich the greatest power on the Continent. All the countries of Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe would be dominated by the rulers in Berlin. Today 65,000,000 Germans oppose 40,000,000 Frenchmen. With the incorporation of Austria and the German minorities of other countries in Eastern Europe, a Reich containing 80,000,000 Germans would be able to dictate its terms to France and every European nation.

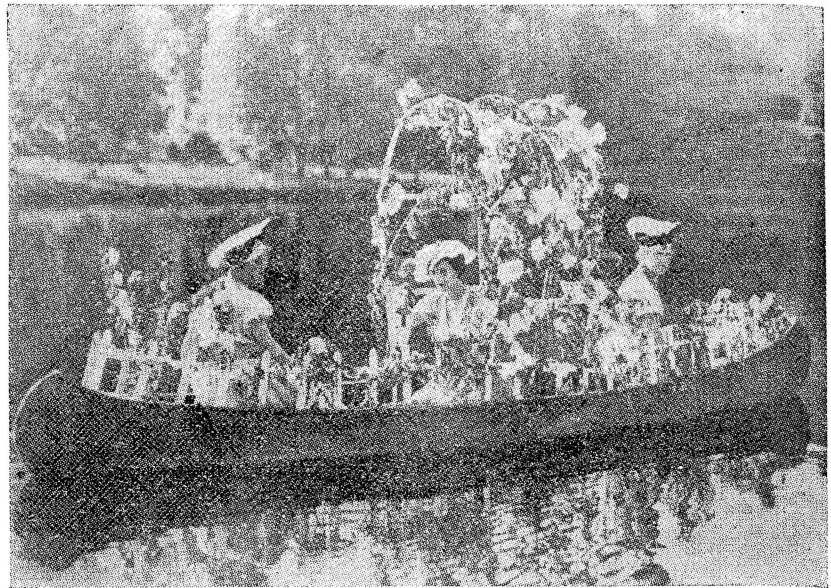
This possibility is the basic issue in Germany's demand for equality of arms. France insists that arms equality for the highly industrialized Reich, with its energetic, disciplined inhabitants, would mean in fact arms superiority for Germany.

It is this complicated problem which the Disarmament Conference must solve if peace is to be preserved in Europe. Germany insists that she must rearm in her own defense, since the former Allies and their satellites have not fulfilled the articles of the Treaty of Versailles which stipulated the progressive disarmament of all nations to the German level. France, on the other hand, insists that she must have a specific pledge of security before she weakens her defenses. In the two years since disarmament conversations were started Europe has been unable to turn this corner.

A temporary solution must be found, nevertheless, if Europe is not to be visited with another bloody catastrophe. During the past year, Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain have offered plans for disarmament, but each has been dictated by the interests of its sponsor.

Three Courses Open

Broadly speaking, three roads are now open to the conference. In the first place,



A COLORFUL CEREMONY AT A COLLEGE FETE

The Misses Margaret Crofut, Ora Gillies and Jean Bodman in Their Canoe, Decorated With Flowers, at the Annual Water Pageant Which Featured the Annual Field Day Exercises at Smith College.

France and her allies might accept a plan which would pledge them to reduce their forces gradually to Germany's level within a definite period. As an alternative, German rearmament up to the French level might be authorized. The likelihood of French agreement to this proposal is remote in the extreme; France has been unwilling to legalize the German rearmament which has already taken place.

The second road would be found in an absolute British guarantee of French security. France has not forgotten the hours of anguish in July and August, 1914, when Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, under the pressure of English public opinion, delayed the answer which decided France's fate. Today Great Britain is wavering again; until now she has declined to guarantee the status quo in Europe. There are indications, however, that she is gradually coming closer to the French viewpoint.

The third possibility is an unrestricted race for rearmament. At the end of that road there can only be war. Financially France is in a superior position for such a race. But there are many imponderables which would influence the outcome.

Factors for Peace

In the midst of this chaos there are factors working for peace. The economic situation of Germany is precarious. Though Herr Hitler has swayed millions with his speeches, his economic measures have not settled the Reich's serious trade problem. The Germans' standard of living is sinking. And as a consequence of the severe economic and moral pressure there is probably much latent discontent in the Third Reich. In such a situation Herr Hitler can hardly risk war.

Moreover, Germany is not yet prepared. Various generals in the Reichswehr realize Germany's military inferiority, and in a

time of crisis it is they and not Herr Hitler or Captain Roehm who will make the decision for peace or war. They are aware that Germany is surrounded by a group of powers, including Russia, which oppose all attempts to change the boundaries in Europe.

Yet the danger of war remains great. Over a large part of Europe dictatorship now holds sway. Even though the majority of the people in dictatorial lands may want peace, they are slaves who must follow their masters. Dictators are frequently impetuous and fiery. And on a Continent where powder houses are full, sparks flying through the air are dangerous.

—The New York Times

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ロンドン・タイムズ：「日本の七時代に亘る日本風俗及文化を描いたもので無二の日本案内記である。」

Japan-Whither?

A Discussion of Japanese Problems

(日本は何處へ?)

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米國サタデーナイト：「著者が「アメリカの感情と移民問題について日米兩國民に説き、又支那は宣傳上手なため日本は不利な立場にある」と云つて居るが本書が我米人間に語る。時は日本及日本の種々の問題について一層よき理解を齎すであらう。」

DICKENS AND HIS WIFE: LETTERS OF THE NOVELIST A YOUNG MAN IN LOVE

II

The Period of "Pickwick"

Very little time passed before Charles Dickens relapsed from his dignified style of addressing Catherine Hogarth into the employment of pet names and petting symbols. She becomes by stages "My dearest Life," "Dear mouse," "My dearest mouse," "Dearest Wig," and even "Dearest Pig." The last was probably a whimsical twisting of the more common "Wig." As for the others, it will be recalled that David Copperfield called Dora his mouse and also his life.

Now, too, we get a glimpse of a new attitude towards the lady's whims in the first sight of "coss," evidently a lovely rendering of "cross." "Not 'coss'?" he hopes, and again:—

I am most happy when you have not been "coss"—though I perceive you have not subdued one part of your disposition—your distrustful feelings and want of confidence. However this may be, you may rest satisfied that I love you dearly—far too well to feel hurt by what in any one else would have annoyed me greatly. . . . God bless you Pig, and Believe me (if you have any faith in your nature) Ever yours etc.

In the Ducrow Way

This is part of a letter written from the White Hart, Kettering, and screwed into the corner of the last page is the postscript "Damn the Tories—They'll win here I am afraid." It will be gathered that Dickens was at one of those elections which were soon to serve him so well in "Pickwick."

The noise and confusion here this morning—which is the first day of polling—is so great that my head is actually splitting. There are about forty flags on either side, two tremendous bands, one hundred and fifty constables, and vehicles of every kind, sort, and description. These last mentioned nuisances are constantly driving about and in and out and up [and] down the town, conveying voters to the Poll; and the voters themselves are drinking and guzzling and howling and roaring in every house of entertainment there is. Our house is so full, and the blue swine, or in other words the conservative electors, are such beasts that we have retired into my bed room—a large apartment at the extreme end of a long gallery, with a couple of windows commanding an interesting view of the stable yard.

He goes on to say that to the door they have "affixed a pocker as a temporary knocker," have removed the bagatelle-board into the room, and have just ordered dinner for five people. The five no doubt included Dickens's newspaper rivals, and, considering how hard they strove to outdo one another, it is pleasant to hear that they did not neglect bodily sustenance. A dinner of "cod and oyster sauce, roast beef, and a pair of ducks, plum pudding and mince pies" seems adequate. The letter proceeds:—

Bearing in mind your objection to my doing anything in the Ducrow way, I persuaded on the Times, Post, and Advertiser to alter their original plan of making a day of it yesterday on saddle-

horses, to hiring a four wheeled chaise. A driver was chosen by ballot, and your humble servant was unanimously appointed Guard. We started at about 11 o'clock for the Duke of Buccleugh's seat which is about 4 or 5 miles from hence: went over the House, dined at a country public house, and returned after dark, when our driver being very near-sighted and slightly overcome with potations of ale, and egg flip, ingeniously drove the party into a "water-splash." The Guard dismounted—the water being up to the calves of his legs—and after a great deal of dragging, splashing, and shouting, succeeded in leading the Horse back to the road.

A Man with a Pistol

Five days later, in an equally long misadventure, Dickens gives the cruel side of an election 100 years ago.

You will see or hear by the Chronicle of yesterday, that we had a slight flare here yesterday morning, just stopping short of murder and a riot. . . . Such a ruthless set of bloody-minded villains I never set eyes on, in my life. In their convivial moments yesterday after the business of the day was over, they were perfect savages. If a foreigner were brought here on his first visit to an English town to form his estimate of the national character, I am quite satisfied he would return forthwith to France, and never set foot in England again. The remark will apply in a greater or less degree to all agricultural places during the pendency of an election, but beastly as the electors usually are, these men are superlative blackguards. Would you believe that a large body of horsemen, mounted and armed, who galloped on a defenceless crowd yesterday, striking about them in all directions, and protecting a man who cocked a loaded pistol, were led by clergymen, and Magistrates? or that I saw one of these fellows with my own eyes unbuckle one of his stirrup-leathers, and cut about him in the crowd, with the iron part of it—communicating to the blows all the additional force that swinging it at the end of the leather could give them? Anything more sickening and disgusting, or anything that roused my indignation so much, I never beheld.

In the intervals of this busy life Dickens was looking out for a house, buying a few of the thousand and one things a house needs, and meeting with such disappointments as most men have encountered on the road to matrimony.

I strolled about Pentonville thinking the air did my head good, and looked at one or two houses in the new streets. They are extremely dear, the cheapest I looked at being £55 a year with taxes. Their situation for business is undeniable certainly, and the houses themselves are very pretty, but this is too much. . . .

As your Mama has not seen the side-board, and as there are a great number of new purchases which even *you* have not seen (!) I think the best way will be, for you, and she, and Mary, to spend the day here [Furnival's Inn] on Saturday. I will ask Mother to come to tea: the purchases can be completed, and



The beauty of St. Moritz, Switzerland as a summer resort, a wonderful view which gives a sense of the exhilaration of life at the Swiss town in summertime: a general view of St. Moritz Dorf (left) and St. Moritz (right) with Piz Rosatch on the left, and Campher hidden among the pine woods on right.

you can all get home by the last Buss. Let me know what you think.

I have bought to-day, a pair of quart Decanters, and a pair of prints, a chrystal Jug, three brown dittos with plated tops, for beer and hot water, a pair of Lustres, and two magnificent china Jars—all, I flatter myself, slight bargains.

No Joke?

By this time Dickens was getting launched on his literary career.

I have had a visit from the Publisher this morning, and the story cannot be any longer delayed—it must be done to-morrow. As there are more important considerations than the mere payment for the story, involved too, I must exercise a little self denial, and set to work.

They (Chapman and Hall) have made me an offer of £14 a month to write and edit a new publication they contemplate, entirely by myself; to be published monthly and each number to contain four wood cuts. I am to make my estimate and calculation, and to give them a decisive answer on Friday morning. The work will be no joke, but the emolument is too tempting to resist.

The monthly publication was "Pickwick," and all the world has read how, after hanging fire for the first four numbers, it was carried to abounding success in the fifth by the appearance of Sam Weller. Dickens must have started in earnest on the work which was to be "no joke," for he soon writes:—

I have at this moment got Pickwick, and his friends, on the Rochester coach, and they are going on swimmingly, in company with a very different character from any I have yet described, who I flatter myself will make a decided hit. I want to get them from the Ball to their Inn before I go to bed—and I think that will take me until one or two o'clock, at the earliest.

You will be happy to hear, my dearest, that Cruikshank called this morning with proofs of four plates, and that Fred is to fetch from his house to-night proofs of four more—eight in all. He is now on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth. So that I hope to-morrow week will see the Book at the Binder's.

The book was "Sketches by Boz." While engaged on that work Dickens had described his method of writing, and the description bears at least on the zest he threw into "Pickwick."

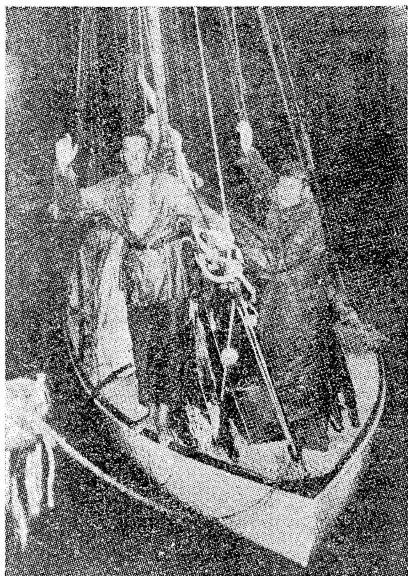
I have frequently told you that my my composition is peculiar; I never can write with effect—especially in the serious way—until I have got my steam up, or in other words until I have become so excited with my subject that I cannot leave off.

At the time the young humorist was storing his mind with diverse scenes of life.

I have been to-day over Newgate and the House of Correction, and have lots of anecdotes to tell you of both places when I see you to-morrow—some of them rather amusing: at least to me, for I was intensely interested in everything I saw.

The first number of the "Posthumous

25-Foot Sloop, Hurricane-tossed, Crosses the Atlantic, 6,000-mile Voyage from Poland to New York



Trim and sleek—her mast, spars and deck glistening with rain and her spotless white hull and bellying sails belying the vicissitudes of her fortunes—the twenty-five-foot sloop Dal of Gdynia sailed into New York Harbor June 12, completing a 6,000-mile transatlantic voyage from her home port in Poland.

She carried a crew of two—Andrew Bohomolez, her owner, and George Swiechowski, navigator. A third man, Jan Witkowski, accompanied them as far as Bermuda, where they spent ten months, but returned thence to Poland.

The Dal hove-to off Quarantine, and after being passed by the doctor started for her berth at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. But within a mile of the dock she was becalmed. For more than half an hour she lay there, rolling to the swell of the harbor, before Gus Lehman, general manager of the Bush Terminal Piers, sent out the tug Beatrice Bush to tow her into Thirty-ninth Street.

Greeted at Pier

Waiting at the pier were Customs Inspector F. B. Shelley, John A. Wasilewski, chief of the Immigration Department of the Polish Consulate in New York, and a score of newspaper reporters and cameramen.

When they landed, Bohomolez did most of the talking. He is a cavalry lieutenant in the Polish Army. He is only 33 years old, tall and dark.

Swiechowski, eight years his junior, is

Papers of the Pickwick Club, edited by Boz" was published at one shilling on March 31, 1836. On April 2 Charles Dickens married Catherine Hogarth at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, which then had for its rector the Rev. Charles Kingsley, father of a more famous son.

—The Times, London

an officer in the Polish Merchant Marine, and served for a time as third officer of the Gdynia-America liner Polonia. The pier where the sloop is docked is used by the Gdynia-America Line.

"None of us," Bohomolez explained, "had had much experience with sailing boats before we started this trip; and none of us had ever made a long voyage in one before. When we decided to make the voyage, I obtained a leave of absence from the army. That leave has almost expired now. I have appealed to Mr. Wasilewski to aid me in trying to have the leave extended. If this can be done, we shall sail our boat to the Chicago exposition."

The voyage of the Dal began on June 6, 1933, when she put out from Gdynia and headed across the Baltic for Copenhagen. Almost from the start, she encountered dirty weather. Storm succeeded storm, with monotonous regularity. The voyage to Copenhagen was productive of little else than hard work.

After a brief stay in Copenhagen, during which some minor repairs were made and a new stock of provisions taken aboard, she got under way again, this time for Le Havre. Stormy weather continued to follow her all the way across the North Sea, and through the English Channel. After stopping at Le Havre, she put to sea again, bound for Plymouth, England, and stormy weather dogged her across the English Channel.

Ran Into Hurricane

They were almost in sight of Bermuda when they again encountered a storm. This time it was a tropical hurricane. The wind rose to a velocity they estimated at more than 100 miles an hour. Although they put out a sea anchor and rode out the storm "under bare poles," their tiny craft was tossed about like a cork. Time after time huge waves rolled over her. Once she got caught in a trough of the waves and a great comber snapped off her mast and capsized her. But she righted herself, due to the weight of her keel, and defied the hurricane's fury.

When the storm passed over and the waves abated, the three men in the Dal rigged a jury mast and sailed her into Hamilton, where she was overhauled.

Besides being becalmed within sight of her pier, one other bit of ill luck marred the Dal's arrival in New York. Sailing up the bay she passed close to an outgoing liner and the overboard discharge from the liner cascaded onto the decks of the sloop and half-filled her cabin with water. The pumps soon routed the water, but the contents of the cabin were still soaked when the crew of the tiny craft turned in for the night.

A Tokyo Calendar

總代理 フランク・リー氏著
(東京繁昌記)

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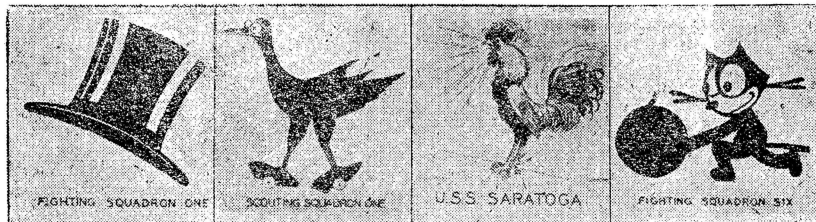
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倫敦 **オグザバー**—「ピエルロッチ」の名文をヘルンの名筆で味ふ事について讀者は北星堂に感謝せねばならぬ。

Novel Emblems Identify the U. S. Plane Units



"The High Hats."
(Fighting Squadron 1.)

"The Flying Ducks."
(Scouting Squadron 1.)

"The Crowing Cocks."
(U.S.S. Saratoga Unit.)

"The Crazy Cats."
(Fighting Squadron 6.)



"The Red Rippers."
(Fighting Squadron 5.)



"The Scouts."
(Scouting Squadron 3.)



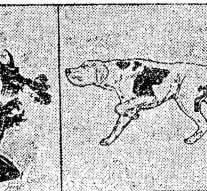
"Up and At 'Ems."
(Fighting Squadron 2.)



"The Striking Eagles."
(Fighting Squadron 3.)



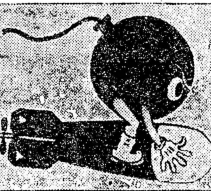
"The Flying Dragons."
(Torpedo Squadron 2.)



"The Pointers."
(Scouting Squadron 2.)



"The Minute Men."
(U.S.S. Lexington Unit)



"The Bombers."
(Torpedo Squadron 1)

Planes of the fighting, scouting and torpedo squadrons of the U. S. Navy each bears a distinguishing mark—an emblem from which the squadron has derived its nickname. These marks on the fuselage are a heritage from the World War, during which it became imperative to mark airplanes, and later squadrons of planes, to avoid serious mistakes in periods of low visibility. This need resulted in the Iron Cross insignia on German planes and the tri-colored circles on those of the allied forces.

As pride in squadron organization grew and as victories were chalked up, squadron insignia became more and more prevalent. This custom was retained by the military aviation services in the United States, but it was not until aviation "went to sea with the fleet" that squadron in-

signia were adopted almost universally in the navy. The insignia for the most part strive to depict various functions or missions.

It is very characteristic of the American flyers how they came to adopt the insignia for their units. Fighting Plane Squadron 1, for example, adopted the "high hat" insignia in June, 1927. Prior to that time the insignia was a diving eagle, which lost favor because of its resemblance to a parrot used to advertise chocolate. One of the pilots of the squadron appeared one day in a very battered top hat. The "high hat" became the insignia of Fighting 1 forthwith. As one member of the squadron remarked, "There was no special reason—it just seemed like a good idea at the time." Colors: Black and white.

A JAPANESE OMELETTE: A British Writer's Impressions on the Japanese Empire

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Home, Sweet Home Wins World Honor

Special to The New York Times

Washington, May 28.—

All the world has sung "Home, Sweet Home," yet its composer, John Howard Payne, playwright-adventurer, has slept for half a century in a forgotten tomb at Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown, the oldest section of Washington.

The creator of that immortal song, who once roamed the earth like a lost soul from New York to Africa and from London to Georgia, and who, during seventy-two romantic years of life, was in turn, journalist, playwright, fighter and diplomat, is finally to be honored with an international floral tribute on Memorial Day.

In the ancient cemetery, church, State and civil dignitaries will gather around the grave, piled high for the first time with flowers from countless grateful people the world over. They will render homage to the memory of a man who made life just a little brighter with his song.

That brief service, planned with befitting simplicity, will unfold the story of Payne's eventful life.

John Howard Payne, though he immortalized home and family, never had either. Born in New York, 1791, the son of an underpaid school teacher, he started out for himself on a packed career, as a grocery store clerk. He died while American Consul-General to Tunis, on the shores of then darkest Africa, in 1862. He lay, for twenty-one years, under a marble slab in the desert.

Actor and Playwright Afield

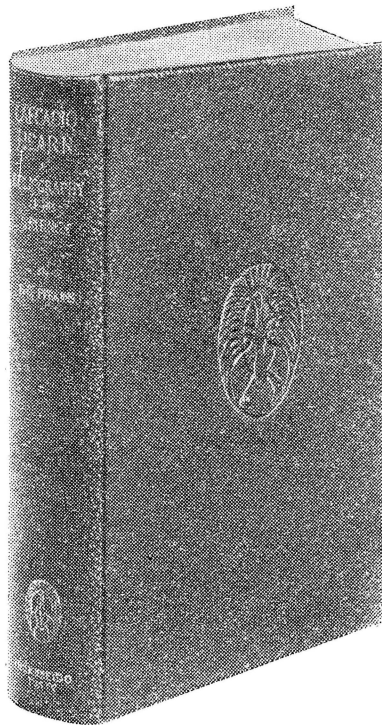
Payne had a flair for writing. His store clerk career terminated abruptly in favor of the pen. Meeting with considerable success, he determined to move a step higher and became a publisher. With the financial aid of admirers a magazine—his own—the first New York Mirror—was started.

However, it proved to be no bonanza. On the advice and with the aid of his cronies he went to college and studied English and philosophy. Soon his restlessness won again. This time it was the stage. His talents won him the title of "America's outstanding boy-actor."

The next years were spent traveling, on foot and horseback, through England and Europe, writing newspaper stories, essays and plays, and selling them for what they would bring. Gradually he closed the circle of his wanderings, finally centering in Paris and London. His literary life produced sixty-three plays, many running for years after his death.

Premiere of Song in "Clari"

Despite his tremendous literary production, Payne was something of a bon vivant and was always in financial difficulties. In 1823, living in Paris, enjoying the respect of the theatrical world, he was without \$59 with which to pay back room rent. At the right moment, Covent Garden agreed to produce his half-finished opera, "Clari," if he could complete it quickly. That didn't take long.



Lafcadio Hearn

A Bibliography of His Writings

By

P. D. Perkins

With an Introduction by

Dr. S. Ichikawa

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本書は莫大な數にのぼるヘルン著作及其翻譯を詳細に調べ上げ、又ヘルンに関する世界各國語の文獻を細大網羅す。
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In producing speedy melodies he recalled an old Italian folksong heard the year before. Its haunting plaintiveness fitted into his mood, a mood of longing for the old vine-covered home on Pearl Street in New York, the scene of his childhood. He jotted it down on an envelope back. Then he wrote a lyric praising "Home, Sweet Home" and sent it to his friend, Sir Henry Bishop, an eminent English musician, who polished up the rough draft.

At "Clari's" premiere in Covent Garden, Maria Tree, a popular English actress, stopped the show with "Home, Sweet Home." The song brought twelve encores.

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編輯室から

國際聯盟の軍縮會議が始めに聲を大きくした。たけで龍頭蛇尾に終るだらうと云ふ事は疾くから豫想せられた事であつたが、最近ロンドンに於ける豫備會商がソツクサと流會したに就ては聯盟座と違つて險惡なる雲行が激しくならうとするを觀取出来るやうである。豫備會商が時日と場所等の手續だけの問題から一步でも踏み出せば直に大暗礁が横はつて居る、場所の問題だけでさへ時日の問題程簡單には行くまい。一方に制限量までの建艦空軍の擴充、條約破棄の主張要塞地帶設置計畫、他方露佛の接近、塙國ナチスの暴動を契機として卷起されつゝある中歐のテリケートな國際情勢、——此等は聯盟座の大向的な雄辯や議論と違つてもつと眞剣な深刻な國家利益の衝突の緊張せんとする情勢である。危機とか何とかの形に於てであると云はない、然し危機をはらむ要素の凝集しつゝある形である、我等は情勢に対する認識を深める事に依つてセンシブルであらうなどと思ふ。先づ佛獨間の問題を中心とせる軍縮問題を本號巻頭に載せて置いたが記事の得られる限り續載したいと希望して居る。

例年の如く八月號は夏休暇號としてイラストレーテッド・ナンバーとして編輯したが、繪が多いと云ふよりも記事が休暇向きと云ふ結果になつた。アツケンスのカサリンホカース嬢に對する手紙は先月號の後半に承けてビッグウィック時代に入つて益々興味深い。

小艇に依る海の冒険はチヨイチヨイ行はれるが、今度はポーランド人が二人で僅二十五呎の帆船を操つて海路六千哩を自國から紐育へ到着した、ベルムタを指呼の間に望み得る地點になつて俄に百哩以上とも思はれる烈風に遭遇して艇は木の葉の如く翻弄せられマストを折つて一度轉覆してまたキールの重量で元へ直つたと云ふ。此れこそ眞に生死の間を往來した冒険である。

大戰當初の事、展望のよくきかない日に聯合軍の飛行機とドイツ軍飛行機がお互に正體が分らなくてヘマな事が度々あつた。そのキツカケに獨逸飛行機は鐵十字を聯合軍側では三色のサークルをつけたものであるが米國の海軍機は實に色んなマークをつけて居る、丁度其マークの寫眞があつたので御覽に入れる事にした、其マークの撰び方がまた頗るヤンキー式だ。

「ホーム・スウィート・ホーム」の作曲家は英國人のサー・ヘンリイビショップとして傳へられ作詩者不明となつて居たが、最近米國人のジョン・ホード・ペイン(1791—1862)なる人が作詩及び作曲者で、ビショップは作曲の手助けをしたものである事が明になつた、歌は巴里の客舎で紐育の薦に蓋はれたホームを忍んで書いたものだと云ふ。

八月の出版部は近來にない多忙さを極めて居る。曩に「ジャパニスム・オムニツ」を書いたボードレ少佐は再び大きい謎の太平洋問題を論じて『ドラマ・オブ・ザ・パシフィック』を執筆組版中。また北星堂がヘルン發行書肆として過去六ヶ年間の歳日を費して編輯し來つた小泉八雲講演完全版(「英文學史」「文學論」の後を承けて「詩人論」及び「詩論」各々清澤菊版約九百頁の大冊二部)を、ヘルン死後三十年來る九月二十六日を期して世界の英文學界に送り出さうとして居る、ヘルン書肆としての北星堂が其義務を果さんとする犠牲出版である、其他に「The Lure of Japan」及び清岡映一氏譯の福翁自傳等々。出版部は夜を日についての奮闘である。

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